

# CHINA



# MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

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HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1877.

日七十月二年丑丁

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STRECH, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GUTHRIE, Ltd., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & Co., 160 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GUTHRIE, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BEAR & BLACK, San Francisco.

CHINA:—SWATOW, QUELOH & CAMPBELL, Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Foochow, HEDDER & Co., Shanghai, LAW, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Manila, C. HENDERSON & Co., Macao, L. A. DA GRAGA.

## Bank.

### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$5,000,000 Dollars.  
RESERVE FUND, 500,000 Dollars.

### COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman:—H. HOPKINS, Esq.  
Deputy Chairman:—F. D. SASSOON, Esq.  
E. R. BELLIS, Esq. WILHELM REINERS, Esq.  
W. H. BOBBES, Esq. ED. TOBIN, Esq.  
Hon. W. K. WICKES, Esq.  
A. MOYER, Esq.

### CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, . . . THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.  
Shanghai, . . . EWE CAMERON, Esq.  
LONDON BANKERS:—London and County Bank.

### HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.  
On Fixed Deposits:—  
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "  
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

### LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,  
No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, March 29, 1876.

## For Sale.

### SAYLE & Co.

### GREAT CLEARANCE SALE.

IN Order to make Room for SPRING GOODS.

On and after MONDAY, February 5th, We shall offer the Remainder of Our WINTER STOCK at an immense reduction.

DRESS GOODS at 15 cents per yard.  
DRESS GOODS at 20 cents per yard.  
DRESS GOODS at 25 cents per yard.  
DRESS GOODS at 30 cents per yard.  
DRESS GOODS at 35 cents per yard.

FANCY SILKS! We offer about 5,000 yards at 35 cents per yard, (these are more or less soiled); original price \$1.50 and \$2.00 per yard.

JAPANESE SILKS! Reduced to 40 cents per yard.

WOOL SHAWLS, MANTLES and JACKETS, Marked very Cheap.

LADIES' Boys' and GIRLS' FELT HATS, at Half Price.

FANCY WOOL GOODS, at less than Half Price.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S WOOL and MERINO HOSE, Greatly reduced.

100 dozen CHILDREN'S WOOL and MERINO SOCKS, all Sizes, at less than Half Price.

Several thousand Yards of VARIOUS REMNANTS, comprising: FLANNELS, CALICOES, PRINTS, MUSLINS, STUFF GOODS and Other Useful GOODS, are Marked at Prices, which must effect immediate Sale.

In order to prevent disappointment, We beg to inform Our Customers and the Public that this Extraordinary, and Unprecedented Sale must close on February 15th.

### SAYLE & Co.

### VICTORIA EXCHANGE,

Queen's Road & Stanley Street.

## For Sale.

JUST ARRIVED BY FRENCH STEAMER

"Francois I."

ONE YOUNG PANTHER, only Six Months Old, as Quiet as a Cat.

Apply, on Board, to the CAPTAIN.

## For Sale.

### FOR SALE, THE IRON STEAMER "ALBANY"

THE above Steamer was Built in Glasgow in 1872 by Messrs DOBIE & Co., under special survey of LLOYD'S, and Her MACHINERY and BOILER were made by Messrs JAMES HOWDEN & Co., under special inspection. She was constructed to carry a large Cargo on a light draft of water and is well adapted for the Philippine, China, or Japan trade. She underwent general Repairs in 1875, when New SAILS, RIGGING, and a complete outfit were supplied by the HONGKONG and WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, and in March of the present year her Engines and Boiler were thoroughly overhauled.

DIMENSIONS.—Length between Perpendiculars, 170 feet. Beam, 28 feet 3 inches. Depth of Hold from Ceiling to Main Deck, 9 feet 5 inches. Height from Main Deck to under side of Aft Deck, 7 feet 4 inches.

GROSS TONNAGE.—550 Tons.

CLASS.—Built to Class 100 A at Lloyd's.

RIG.—Brig Rigger.

CARGO CAPACITY.—About 9,000 piculs, or 625 tons Measurement (40 feet).

DRAFT.—Light 9 feet; Loaded 12 feet.

SPEED.—Eight knots on consumption of 8 1/2 to 9 tons of coals per 24 hours.

BUNKER CAPACITY.—75 tons coals.

CABIN.—Under Aft Deck aft; saloon, pantry and five state rooms, with accommodation for 12 first-class passengers.

## MACHINERY.

ENGINE.—A pair of Howden's patent High and Low pressure Engines of 80 Horse Power nominal; High Pressure Cylinder 25 inches, and Low Pressure Cylinder 45 inches in diameter; Stroke 30 inches.

PROPELLER.—Bessemer Steel of 4 Blades, with One Spare Set of Blades.

WINCH.—One Steam Winch with Donkey Boiler on Deck.

BOILER.—One Horizontal Tubular Boiler 11 feet diameter, with 3 Furnaces, tested for a working pressure of 60 pounds.

MORRIS & RAY.

Hongkong, March 29, 1877.

## FOR SALE.

A MARINE ENGINE of 20 Horse Power Nominal, High and Low Pressure, with Extra Surface Condenser and Tubular Boiler. Consumption, 2 Tons per 24 Hours.

The Engine is quite new; was manufactured by Messrs Matthew Paul & Co., Dumbarton, and is now deposited in the Godown of the late firm of Russell & Sturges, Manila.

Particulars may be obtained on application to

MORRIS & RAY.

Hongkong, March 29, 1877.

## FOR SALE.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s

Celebrated

Brands of WINES and SPIRITS.

Apply to

SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, June 22, 1876.

## NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Part I, A to K, with Introduction. Royal 8vo., pp. 202.—By ERNEST JOHN EITEL, Ph.D. Tubingen.

Price: Two DOLLARS and a HALF.

To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.

Hongkong, February 8, 1877.

## Intimations.

### NOTICE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have been Appointed SOLE AGENTS for China and Japan, for JOSEPH STARKY, LONDON, Manufacturer of GOLD and SILVER LACES, Embroidery, &c., and Military and Naval Appointments of every Description.

A Stock of these Goods will be kept on hand, for the Regiments stationed here, as well as for the ENGLISH and AMERICAN NAVIES.

Hongkong, March 14, 1877.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

COMMENCING on FRIDAY Next, the 10th instant, the Steamer POWAN will Run as a Night Boat between HONGKONG and CANTON, leaving Hongkong on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 5.30 p.m., and Canton on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays, at 8.00 p.m.

By Order,

P. A. DA COSTA,

Secretary.

Hongkong, March 14, 1877.

## Intimations.

### MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

JUST LANDED EX S. S. "BELGIC."

COMB HONEY,

CRUET HONEY,

CALIFORNIA BUTTER, in 2 lb.

Glass Jars, very fine.

BUTTER in Kegs,

CHEESE,

HAMS,

SMOKED SALMON,

SALMON, in 1 & 2 lb. Tins,

Libby's CORNED BEEF, in 2

& 4 lb. Tins,

Libby's CORNED TONGUES,

Also Ex "Viking."

Royal Glen Dee WHISKY,

OATMEAL,

Perry & Co.'s Superior

BURMAH CIGARS.

Hongkong, March 29, 1877.

### THE MEDICAL HALL,

37, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

ESTABLISHED 1853.

TH. KOFFER, Proprietor.

Hongkong, April 28, 1876.

### HONGKONG.

### Chs. J. GAUPP & Co.,

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,

38, Queen's Road,

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,

CHRONOMETERS,

&c., &c., &c.,

Carefully Repaired, Cleaned and accurately

rated under guarantee.

All Repairs in the above line done at

reasonable rates and with despatch.

Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

### AFONG,

PHOTOGRAPHER,

by appointment, to

H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY,

GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG;

and to

H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS

OF RUSSIA,

Wyndham Street, formerly ATHLETIC CLUB,

HAS on hand the Largest and Best

collection of Views of China, Pho-

tographic Albums, Frames, Cases, &c., of

assorted sizes. Ex "S. S. Radnorshire"

a supply of very handsome Easel Albums of

Russia and Velvet Covers, assorted sizes.

Illuminated Albums for Portraits, Tobacco

Pouches, in Shape of Skulls, Rats, &c.,

and a nice choice of Gift Mountings for

Frames, &c.

Hongkong, March 28, 1877.

### WANTED A Young Man as CLERK,

either Portuguese or Chinese, to be

able to Read and Write Chinese and Eng-

lish.

Apply by Letter, address: (J) c/o China

Mail Office,

Hongkong, March 29, 1877.

### NOTICE.

AN Intermediate Sitting of the Vice-

ADMIRALTY COURT of HONGKONG,

will be held on TUESDAY, the 3rd day

of April, 1877, at 11 o'clock in the Fore-

noon.

By Order,

F. S. HUFFAM,

Deputy Registrar.

Hongkong, March 29, 1877.

G. O. ROGERS, DENTAL SURGEON,

No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD,

Begs to inform his Friends that he intends

being ABSENT from HONGKONG for Six

or Eight Weeks, leaving early in APRIL.

Hongkong, March 12, 1877.

ERNEST WASSALL & Co.,

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

I HAVE This Day Established myself as

PHOTOGRAPHER at the Corner of

Wyndham and Wellington Streets, at the

Building lately occupied by the HONGKONG

PHOTOGRAPHIC Co., under the above Style.

ERNEST WASSALL.

Hongkong, March 6, 1877.

NOTICE.

NEITHER Captain FORBES nor the

AGENTS or OWNERS of the Ameri-

can Bark, "GARIBOLDI," will be

RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted

by the Crew.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, February 28, 1877.

## Auctions.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

#### RACE HORSES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, Praya Central, on

### TUESDAY,

the 3rd April, 1877, at 4 o'clock p.m.,—

The following RACE HORSES, lately imported:—

A Chestnut GELDING, won three

Races in Australia.

A Bay GELDING, Maiden.

A Grey "do. "do.

A Chestnut FILLY.

And,

A Fast Trotting PONY, with an

American-made Trap, Harness, &c., com-

plete.

A 4-wheeled CARRIAGE.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery

in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

All lots, with all faults and errors of

description, at purchasers' risk on the fall

of the hammer.

Hongkong, March 29, 1877.

### Shipping.

#### Steamers.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW.

(Taking Cargo at through rates for

Transshipment per S. S. "Hailong" for

TAMSUI and TAIWANFOO.)

The Steamship

"NAMO,"

Capt. WATSON, will be de-

spatched for the above Ports

on SUNDAY, the 1st Proximo, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAFFRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, March 29, 1877.

### NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES

MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship

"TIBRE,"

Comdt. DE GIARD, will be

despatched for YOKOHAMA

shortly after the arrival of the next French

Mail.

H. DU POUY,

Agent.

Hongkong, March 28, 1877.

### NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES

MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship

"HOUADY,"

Comdt. GAUVIN, will be

despatched for SHANGHAI

shortly after her arrival from Europe.

H. DU POUY,

Agent.

Hongkong, March 28, 1877.

### Sailing Vessels.

#### FOR NEW YORK.

The 41 American Ship

"MYSTIC BELLE,"

PLUMER, Master, will load

here and will have quick



## Insurances.

**THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.**  
HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.  
AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.  
Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.  
NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.  
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

**LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
(FIRE AND LIFE.)  
CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Coals in Matched, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions. Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.  
If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.  
For Rates of Premiums, terms of proposals or any other information, apply to  
**ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.**  
Agents Hongkong & Canton.  
Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

**ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
THE Underigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.  
**MELOHERS & Co.,**  
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.  
Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

**CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
(LIMITED.)  
NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.  
**OLYPHANT & Co.,**  
General Agents.  
Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

**QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
THE Underigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.  
**NORTON & Co.,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

**NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.  
ESTABLISHED 1809.  
CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Underigned, AGENTS at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.  
**GILMAN & Co.,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, July 6, 1876.

**THE LONDON ASSURANCE.**  
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER of His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.  
THE Underigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—  
Marine Department.  
Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Port of India, China and Australia.  
Fire Department.  
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.  
Life Department.  
Policies issued for sums not exceeding \$5,000 on reasonable terms.  
**HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,**  
Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

**MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**  
THE Underigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one first class risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on adjoining risks at current rates.  
A Discount of 20% allowed.  
**HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.**  
Hongkong, January 8, 1874.

**MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.**  
THE Underigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Fookien, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.  
**HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,**  
Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

## Mails.

**Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.**  
TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "BELGIO" will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 3rd Proximo, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe. Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.  
Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 2nd Proximo. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same required.  
Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.  
For further information as to Freight, Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.  
G. B. EMORY, Agent.  
Hongkong, March 19, 1877. ap8

**COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.**  
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.  
STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES; ALSO, PONDICHERY, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

ON THURSDAY, the 6th April, 1877, at Noon, the Company's S. S. "PELHO," Commandant LECOMTE, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIES, AND CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.  
Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.  
Shipping orders will be granted till noon, Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 4th April, 1877. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)  
Contents and value of Packages are required.  
For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.  
H. DU POUEY, Agent.  
Hongkong, March 28, 1877. ap8

**U. S. MAIL LINE.**  
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.  
THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer "CITY OF TOKIO," will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 14th April, 1877, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.  
Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.  
A Steamer of the Mitsui Bishi S. S. Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.  
At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.  
Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m., 13th April. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same required.  
Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.  
For security's sake, Shippers of Overland Cargo are requested to endorse on the Envelope the Marks and Nos. of Packages Shipped, to correspond with those in their Bills of Lading.  
For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 16, Praya Central.  
**RUSSELL & Co., Agents.**  
Hongkong, March 21, 1877. ap14

**Intimations.**  
**AH YON, SHIPS' COMPRADORE AND STEVEDORE,**  
No. 57, Praya West.  
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF COAL, WATER, BALLAST, FRESH PROVISIONS & OILMAN'S STORES  
Of the best quality and at the shortest notice.  
Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

**WASHING BOOKS.**  
(In English and Chinese.)  
**WASHERMAN'S BOOKS,** for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office—Price \$1 each.  
**CHINA MAIL OFFICE.**

## Intimations.

**EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE DE 1878.**  
THE CONSUL for FRANCE has the honour to inform those Persons who wish to take part in the intended Exhibition, that they will find at the CONSULATE all Information and Particulars they may require.  
For the Consul,  
G. BOULOUZE, Vice-Consul.  
Hongkong, December 18, 1876.

**KWONG HING CHEUNG & Co.,**  
COAL MERCHANTS.  
Have always on hand for Sale every description of COAL at Moderate Prices.  
Mr. ANYON has been appointed Manager, and all Orders addressed to him at 57, Praya, or to Mr. FAT JACK, at 30, Ring Lung Street, will receive immediate attention.  
Hongkong, March 19, 1877. ap19

**NOW READY.**  
**FENG-SHUI; OR, THE FUNDAMENTS OF NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA.** By Dr. E. J. BIZEL. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.  
**BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND POPULAR RELIGION,** in three Lectures. By Dr. E. J. BIZEL. Second Edition. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.  
Orders will be received by Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.  
Hongkong, July 31, 1873.

**NOTICE.**  
**THE CHINESE MAIL.**

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's day (February 17, 1874) the Chinese Mail will be issued daily instead of twice weekly as heretofore. No change, however, will be made in the price of subscription, which will remain at \$4 per annum. The charges for advertisements are now assimilated to those of the China Mail. The unusual success which has attended the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable medium for advertisers.  
The Conductors guarantee an eventual circulation of one thousand copies. It is already the most influential native journal published, and enjoys considerable prestige at the Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Francisco and Australia.  
For terms, &c., address  
MA CHUN AYIN, Manager.  
China Mail Office,  
17th February, 1874.

**MUNICIPAL CORPORATION, PENANG.**  
THE Municipal Commissioners of Penang are desirous of receiving DESIGNS for a TOWN-HALL. This Building is to be erected on the ground on the east side of the main road, between the latter and Duke Street, and its cost is not to exceed \$30,000.  
The Commissioners offer a PREMIUM of \$400 for the best and most suitable Design with Specifications; and competitors have the option of forwarding Tenders for carrying out the work.  
The Designs, accompanied with all documents, are to be sent to the Municipal Office Penang on or before the 1st of March next.  
For further information apply to the Secretary to the Municipal Commissioners at Penang.  
D. C. PRESGRAVE, Municipal Secretary.  
Penang, Municipal Office, The 21st September, 1876.

**HONG LISTS.**  
Circular, large sheet.  
THE AMENDED HONG LIST in English and Chinese, containing the Names of all the most important Companies, Institutions and Mercantile Houses in the Colony.  
Price, 25 cents each; or \$2.50 per dozen.  
At the "China Mail" Office.

**Now Ready.**  
**"THE CHINA REVIEW"**  
No. 4, Vol. V.  
Annual Subscription, Six Dollars and a Half.

**Contents.**  
Essays on the Chinese Language, (Continued from page 152.)  
Deer Stalking in China.  
Chinese Dentistry.  
Chinese Intercourse with the Countries of Central and Western Asia during the Fifteenth Century, Part II. (Continued from page 182.)  
A Legend of the Peking Bell-Tower.  
A Chinese Hornbook.  
The Law of Inheritance.  
A Chinese Dictionary in the Cantonese Dialect.  
Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.  
Notes and Queries.  
A Chinese Dictionary in the Cantonese Dialect.  
"Watching Spirits."  
Chinese Folk-lore.  
Yin and Yang, according to Aristotle.  
Fidgin English.  
Goethe's "Werther" in China.  
Chinese Music.  
White Ants.  
Books Wanted, Exchanged, &c.

**Intimations.**  
**W. BALL, CHINA DISPENSARY.**  
IMPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, TOILET REQUISITES, PATENT MEDICINES AND PERFUMES.  
Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness, and Prompt Attention.  
PRAYA WEST, HONGKONG, Near the Canton Steamer's Wharf.  
Hongkong, July 13, 1876.

**THE CHINESE MAIL.**  
TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE Chinese Mail.  
TWO cents a character for the first 100 characters, and one cent a character beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and half price for repetitions during the first week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will be charged only one half the amount of the first week's charge. Advertisements for half a year and longer will be allowed a deduction of 25 per cent on the total amount, and contracts for more favourable terms can be made.  
Efforts have been made to establish Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail all the ports and in the interior of China, all the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru and other places which Chinese frequent. When the list of Agencies is completed, it will be published. Agents have been already established in most of the above places, and in important ports more than one agent has been appointed at each.  
CHUN AYIN, Manager.  
Hongkong, February 23, 1874.

**PRICE \$6.**  
**THE TREATY PORTS OF China and Japan.**  
A COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE OPEN PORTS OF THOSE COUNTRIES, TOGETHER WITH Peking, Yedo, Hongkong and Macao.  
FORMING A GUIDE BOOK & VADE ME CUM FOR TRAVELLERS, MERCHANTS, AND RESIDENTS IN GENERAL.  
8vo. pp. 618. With 29 MAPS and PLANS.  
By WM. F. MAYERS, N. B. DENNYNS, and CHAS. KING.  
COMPILED AND EDITED BY N. B. DENNYNS, F.R.S.  
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**NEWS FOR HOME.**  
**The Overland China Mail.**  
(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)  
PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.  
Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from the Daily China Mail, is published twice a month on the morning of the English Mail's departure, and is a record of each fortnight's current history of events in China and Japan, contributed in original reports and collated from the journals published at the various ports in those Countries.  
It contains Shipping news from Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete Commercial Summary.  
Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (postage paid 50 cents) \$12 per annum (postage paid \$13.50).  
Orders should be sent to GEO. MURRAY BAIN, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, not later than the evening before the departure of the English Mail Steamer.  
Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily China Mail.

**W. BALL, CHINA DISPENSARY.**  
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**THE CHINA REVIEW.**  
THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of Notes & Queries on China and Japan, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.  
THE CHINA REVIEW, or Notes and Queries on the Far East, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.  
The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.  
The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c. of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a resume in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.  
Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which, though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The China Review for July and August, 1876, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and entertaining Review. It is sixty pages, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address: China Review, Hongkong—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.).  
Trübner's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the China Review:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of Notes and Queries on China and Japan, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the Calcutta Review. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the Review by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's *She King*, by the Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connection with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the Review, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine.

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THE Circulation of THIS PAPER has been very much extended. The following are some of its Agents:—  
Macao.—Man Chuen Shop.  
Canton.—Sung Chuen Native Post Office, Luen Hing Street; Ohui Heung Low Hotel, Luen Hing Street; Kwong Tin Fat Shop, Yan Teal Street; Mr. Sit Chuen Fan, Tung Wen Kwan; Yuen Fong Shop, in front of the Provincial Treasurer's Office; How Yuen Shop, Small Market Street, New City; Yee Cheung Photograph Shop, Honan; Kwai Hing Shop, Sin Cheong, Honan.  
Swatow.—Sui Cheong Hong; Woh Shun Loong Hong.  
Amoy.—Ohn Cheong Hong, Mook Kek Street.  
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## Portfolio.

## WHAT IS LIFE?

A little orb beside the bed,  
A little face above the spread,  
A little frock behind the door,  
A little shoe upon the floor.  
A little lad with dark-brown hair,  
A little blue-eyed face, and fair,  
A little lane that leads to school,  
A little pencil, slate, and rule.  
A little hithesome, winsome maid,  
A little hand within his laid;  
A little cottage, acres four,  
A little old-time household store.  
A little family gathered round,  
A little turf-heaped, round-dove mound;  
A little added to his soil,  
A little rest from hardest toil.  
A little silver in his hair,  
A little stool and easy chair,  
A little night of earth-lit gloom,  
A little cortege to the tomb.  
—American Writer.

## THE CHILD-VIOLINIST.

He had played for his lordship's levee,  
He had played for her ladyship's whim,  
Till the poor little head was heavy,  
And the poor little brain would swim.  
And the face grew peaked and eerie,  
And the large eyes strange and bright,  
And they said—too late—"He is weary!  
He shall rest for, at least, to-night!"

But at dawn, when the birds were waking,  
As they watched in the silent room,  
With the sound of a strained cord breaking,  
A something snapped in the gloom.  
'Twas a string of his violoncello,  
And they heard him stir in his bed:  
"Make room for a tired little fellow,  
Kind God!"—was the last that he said.  
—Austin Dobson, in the Cornhill Magazine.

## A LITERARY CURIOSITY.

To loftier things your finer pulses burn,  
—Sprague.  
If man would but his finer nature learn;  
—Dana.  
What several ways men to their calling have,  
—Ben Jonson.  
And grasp at life though sinking to the grave,  
—Falconer.  
Ask what is human life! the sage replies,  
—Owen.  
Wealth, pomp, and honor, are but empty toys,  
—Lempriere.  
We travel, we travel, but from pain to pain,  
—Quarles.  
Weak, timid, landmen on life's stormy main,  
—Burns.  
We only toil who are the first of things,  
—Tennyson.  
From labor health, from health contentment springs,  
—Boswell.  
Fame runs before us as the morning star,  
—Dryden.  
How little do we know that which we are,  
—Byron.  
Let none then here his certain knowledge boast,  
—Pope.  
Of fleeting joys too certain to be lost;  
—Wallor.  
For over all there hangs a cloud of fear,  
—Hood.  
All is but change and separation here,  
—Steele.

## ACTIVE INDUSTRY.

Industry is commended to us by all sorts of examples, deserving our regard and imitation. All nature is a copy thereof, and the whole world a glass wherein we may behold this duty represented to us. We may easily observe every creature about us incessantly working towards the end for which it was designed, indefatigably exerting the power with which it is endued, diligently observing the laws of its creation. Even beings void of reason, of sense, of life itself, do suggest unto us resemblances of industry; they being set in constant action toward the effecting reasonable purposes, conducting the preservation of their own beings, or the furtherance of common good. If we look to rational and intelligent natures, noble and opposite patterns do present themselves to us. Here below, every field, every shop, every street, the hall, the exchange, the court itself (all full of business and fraught with the fruits of industry), do mind us how necessary industry is to us. If we consult history, we shall there find that the best men have been industrious; that all great persons, renowned for heroic goodness, were for this most commendable. And shall we alone be idle while all things are so busy? Shall we keep our hands in our bosoms, or stretch ourselves on our beds of laziness, while all the world about us is hard at work in pursuing the designs of its creation? Shall we be wanting to ourselves while so many things labour for our benefit? Shall not such a cloud of example stir us to some industry? Not to comply with so universal a practice, to cross all the world, to disagree with every creature—is it not very monstrous and extravagant?

## TWITTING.

There are some people who are never willing to let bygones be bygones. If ever in the past has occurred some lapse in conduct, mistake or blunder, error or positive wrong, in the life of their acquaintances, they take particular delight in telling them of it over and over again. Whenever they see an opportunity they bring it into their conversation, and are only satisfied when the whole drama of the sting is felt. They are the people who say, triumphantly: "I told you so." They seem possessed with the spirit of scripping and fretting. Their judgment is continual. As the boys of the street say, they never "give us a rest." Supposing we have made a mistake in business calculations, which has lost us thousands of dollars and them a single hundred, we never hear the last of it. Twitters are the mosquitoes of society. They represent that class which are so small, that we can hardly condescend to scold about them: We scarcely feel like wagging war against them. We rather prefer to let them light upon us and suck the fresh blood of our goodness-nature out of us, than to chase them about, and catching them, burn them in the flames of our wrath. Yet, like mosquitoes, they are a continual bore. They have exceedingly small, but equally annoying stings. And they are able to reach the criss of aggravation by saying: "We mean all this for your good." We would prevent you from making such mistakes in the future! This is the height of hypocrisy. The man who thrusts needles into our flesh seventeen times a day, is the man who is thoroughly given over to cruelty. He takes advantage of our pride. He knows that we are too fond to turn against him. He recognizes us as, intuitively, the weakness of soul which will not retaliate for any less than for equal.

## THE "DOUGLAS" TRAGEDY.

(Cooktown Courier, Feb. 25.)

The *Blackbird*, steamer, on her arrival last Saturday, brought three wounded men named Deasy, Purcell, and Shaw, the steward, acting mate, and part of the crew of the schooner *Douglas*, who tell a tale which can hardly be paralleled in the history of the settlement of the North.

The *Douglas*, Capt. Harris, is a schooner belonging to Messrs. F. E. Haver and Co., of Melbourne, and arrived in the beginning of January last at Cairns, bringing a cargo for that place, and having on board one of the firm. After discharging she sailed for a small island called Chilcot, lying about 240 miles due east of Cairns, on which are guano deposits worked by the firm. The schooner made her way back as far as Flinders Passage, anchoring for a short time under Dunk Island, near Cardwell. While lying there two aboriginals came off in a canoe, and after some hesitation came on board. They were given pipes, tobacco, &c., made to understand that they were wanted to go with the vessel, and told that more were wanted. Accordingly they left in their canoe and returned with two more, who were willing to go, but the captain, not liking the looks of one, refused to take him, and sailed away with the three men. It is as well to mention here that the captain says he has a permit to engage natives as laborers, and the blacks were wanted to screen the guano.

Nothing worthy of note occurred on the voyage, and the *Douglas* arrived at Chilcot on the 8th February. This is a small island about a mile and a half long by a mile broad, frequented by myriads of sea birds who form the guano deposits, but containing no water. Another islet lies at a few miles distance, but no other land is in sight. A hut had been built on Chilcot furnished with a tank of water and rations, and arrangements made for the regular working of the deposits. When the *Douglas* arrived, the *Alexandra*, brig, was lying there half-loaded with guano, and Mr. Beaver, finding that he had not enough colored labor to screen the guano quickly, determined to sail by the *Alexandra* for the Daintree River and fill up there with cedar. Accordingly on the morning of the 16th the *Alexandra* sailed, but before going most of the arms on the *Douglas* were transferred to her, the blacks observing the transfer.

There was nothing to create apprehension. Ten white men would surely have nothing to fear from three blacks, especially as the latter appeared happy, cheerful, and contented. They spoke very little English, but it had been noticed that occasionally they seemed to listen to what the white men said, and then converse with each other in an animated manner in their own language. However, this was a circumstance calculated rather to excite interest than to create apprehension.

As the evening closed in, the sky was overcast, the wind rose, and rain threatened. The *Douglas* lay moored off the island, and two of the white men with two blacks were ashore and in the hut. What might have occurred on shore that evening no one knows, but this we know, that in the night the two blacks killed the whites, and killed them with such sudden and simultaneous blows, that they seem not to have been aware of the death-stroke, for their bodies were found in easy and undisturbed attitudes. This was the first act of the tragedy, and the murderers, armed with the half-axes that served their bloody purpose, plunged into the sea and swam off to the schooner.

On board all was quiet; the white men were all asleep. Perhaps the third black was awake, and watching for his comrades. One can almost fancy him straining to pierce the darkness, and listening for some faint sounds from shore to indicate the success of their plot. Be that as it may, the two murderers got on board without exciting alarm, or waking the sleeping crew. Of the two men, Troy and Shaw lay on deck, and the latter, fortunately for himself, had gunned against the threatened rain, and was wrapped in a rug. A third man, Jas. Purcell, was in the hold. The rest were in the cabin or fore-cabin. The two men on deck were the first victims, the blacks striking them insensible with sudden blows, and then hacking them as they lay. Shaw was fearfully chopped about the head and arm, but the axes did not penetrate the tough bag round his shoulders, so that the blows bruised instead of cutting his body. Leaving them for dead, the murderers descended the hold and attacked Purcell. The night was dark, as we have said, and in the hold the obscurity must have been profound, and they were not successful in administering a stunning blow at the first stroke. Purcell awoke, struggled, and cried out, while the murderous strokes descended on head and body. In a few moments he was left for dying with a huge gash down his back, his face open in every direction, his head out and his finger and arm chopped fearfully. He lay choking in his own blood, and the blacks left him.

But his cries gave an alarm. Daniel Deasy, the acting second mate, who was asleep in the fore-cabin, rushed out to see what was the matter. Suddenly awakened from sleep, the true state of the case did not strike him at first. He heard an alarm, and knowing that the vessel was moored in a rather tempestuous sea, he naturally jumped to the conclusion that the chain had parted, and shouted words to that effect. In a moment he saw a black standing over him with an uplifted axe. He dodged the blow and shouted, "Captain, the blacks are murdering us!" This brought all three on him at once, and a short struggle took place, in which he probably owed his safety to the number and eagerness of his assailants. While this struggle was going on, a man, who subsequently turned out to have been the first mate, darted past from aft and made for the fore-rigging, in which another wounded sailor, named Lorie, had already taken refuge. The struggle went on, and at one time Deasy was actually lying on the broad of his back, one savage with uplifted axe taking deliberate aim for the purpose of striking him while the others paused to let him have an unimpeded stroke. Even this he escaped, the axe black-mitting the inside of his thigh and striking the bone. He got to his feet—he cannot tell how—and struggled free, escaping with the least serious wounds of the three at present in hospital, although he received an ugly gash right down his arm. Running for the fore-cabin, he managed to draw his sailor's knife, and made a blow at one of his pursuers. In the darkness the knife struck the axe blade of the savage, and was knocked out of Deasy's hand. But a small grindstone lay there, and he managed to pick it up and strike the black with it, and thus escape into the fore-cabin. A hurried search showed him there was nothing in it that could be used as a

weapon, and he sprang out again on deck, making a rush for the rigging to join the two men who were on the fore-cabin. In the darkness and his confusion, he did not notice that one black was on the same side of the rigging, beginning to ascend, while another had mounted on the bulwark. Springing into the rigging, Deasy grappled with the topmost black and attempted to get possession of his axe, but the other began to chop at his feet, and he had to let go and scramble up on to the fore-cabin. The blacks hesitated about ascending to where the three men were, and at the new-comer's suggestion, they armed themselves with blocks out from the rigging, and obtained in this manner a breathing spell, which was fortunate, as Deasy, fainting from loss of blood, had to be lashed to prevent him from falling.

Meanwhile the captain, aroused by the noise, made for the deck. As he put his hand on the top of the companion, the blow of an axe split it open, and he retreated, remaining in the cabin with his son, a boy, now foundling in the dark for the unloaded revolver which was there. The steward had been asleep in the galley, and was looked up there hidden. Poor Troy and Shaw lay on the deck, the former near the galley, and the latter nearer the fore-cabin. Purcell in spite of his wounds managed to crawl aft to the cabin also. Gradually Shaw came to his senses, just as if in a dream. He says he could not understand what was the matter, why he was so weak and dreamy, till he put up his hand and felt the clots of blood that covered him. Even then he could not understand it all till he heard the men on the fore-cabin singing out to the captain to shoot the blacks. Then he understood his awful situation, and the thought dashed across him that the blacks finding him sensible, would return and finish their work. But he determined to make an effort to escape. At first his extreme weakness paralysed him, but he rallied his strength, and managed to hoist himself into the fore-cabin. How he did it he could not pretend to explain. "It was God Almighty helped me," he said all he could say. Just as he was getting into the fore-cabin, one of the blacks spied him and made a blow which fortunately missed. The pursuer did not attempt to follow him, probably thinking that he was too much wounded to escape, and the poor fellow managed gradually to crawl through the hold into the cabin.

This was now the position. Three men were on the fore-cabin, one unwounded. The captain, his boy, and two men crippled with wounds were in the cabin, vainly endeavouring to load the revolver, which was clogged with blood from the captain's wound; they were lighting matches, but dared not light a lamp. The steward was shut up trembling in the galley, and poor Troy lay on the deck near it. Alas! he was not dead. Whether he had like Shaw awakened from his swoon, and lay there fully realising his horrible situation, no one can ever find out, but the blacks finding their other victims escaped, determined to make an end of this one. With one clean blow they cut off his foot, and the shuddering steward in the galley heard him moan, "Oh God! they have finished me now!" Then they battered him with repeated blows, till his skull was dented by a huge gaping wound, and every spark of life extinct.

So the night passed, and the grey light of morning began to make objects visible. Then the blacks recommenced their attack on the men on the fore-cabin. First, they pelted them with stones, and bits of coal procured from the hold, which the whites dodged behind the mast. Then one kept pelting, while another partly ascended the rigging and chopped at the intended victims; so that they were compelled to endure the blows of the missiles, and guard themselves against the axe. The whites defended themselves as best they could, and threw down two or three blacks at their assailants, but these missed their aim, and only served as fresh missiles to the blacks. Then another incident occurred. The blacks discovered that the galley was tenanted, and they proceeded to burst open one door. The steward escaped through the other door, and ran for the companion, dodging an axe blow as he descended, and safely reaching the cabin.

Now at last there was hope. The revolver was loaded, and the steward tried to shoot the black watching the companion. But deliverance was not immediate. For a long time the cunning savage managed to shield himself behind the woodwork of the companion, and thus discount the steward's aim, while the other two blacks continued to have the men on the fore-cabin. At last an opportunity presented itself, and the watchman over the companion fell with a bullet through his brain. At the same moment, Deasy, from the yard, shouted that he saw a steamer. The remaining two savages exchanged a hurried sentence in their own language, and one jumped overboard. Then the men on the fore-cabin descended, and attacked the remaining man, who had run to pick up his fallen companion. The mate, first on deck, picked up a handspike, and struck him a staggering blow, and the others closed round and finished him. The survivor was swimming away as fast as he could. The steward emptied his revolver at him as he swam, but did not succeed in hitting him. They saw him land on a rock and followed in a boat, but he did not wait for their approach, but jumped into the sea and was never seen again.

This was the end of the long struggle. Three of the whites—Murphy, Coughlan, Alexander McIntosh, and Pat, Troy—were dead; three others—J. Shaw, Jas. Purcell, and Daniel Deasy—were dangerously wounded; Captain Harris and Lorie were badly hurt, and only the steward (Harry Fuller), the first mate (Dougal), and the captain, were untouched. So they sailed for Cairns, where they arrived last week. Depositions were taken before the Magistrate there, and the three badly wounded men were forwarded to the care of Mr. Beardmore, agent of the vessel, who exerted himself to procure their immediate admission into the hospital. Their wounds are severe, but under the care of Dr. A'Hearn, the hospital doctor, a surgeon of well-known skill, they are progressing favorably; and it is to be hoped that in a few weeks only scars will remain to tell of their terrible night struggle with the three desperate savages. What caused the frantic outbreak of these three blacks must remain a mystery, but they belong to a tribe of well-known ferocity. The same savages murdered Smith and his mate on Gould Island some years ago, and killed four out of six of the shipwrecked crew of the *Maria*, brig, who landed near Tan o'Shanter point.

## A HIGH-PRICED HORSE.

I saw Bud orrick driving a dray past my house the other day with a horse lying on the vehicle. He stopped when I came out, and I asked him.

"Butterwick, what's the matter with your horse?"

"The principal thing that ails him now is that he is dead," said Butterwick. "Would you believe now that was a \$4000 horse?"

"Certainly, I wouldn't." "Well, he was, anyway—cost me \$4000. Was he fast?" "Slowest horse in Newcastle county—never known to go out of a walk."

"What made him cost so much?" "I'll tell you. Just after I bought him of Jim Bradley for \$125, he got a fit one night, and jumped the fence into Cooley's yard, kicked a litter of pigs to death, and broke the cow's leg, and fainted on top of the sack on the hotbed. Figs, \$40; cow, \$60; sack, \$55. Less see, how much is that?"

"Well, he seemed so sick after we got him home, I sent for a horse-doctor. He said the horse had epilepsy, and I must rub red pepper in his nose. I rubbed in a quarter of a pound, and he sneezed all over a \$60 suit of clothes, and butted a \$750 diamond pin out of my shirt front, and the noise he made scared Cooley's brood mare, so she went into a violent fit, and lost her colt; so I had to pay him \$200 for the colt, because he threatened to shoot me, if I didn't. What does that foot up now? One fifty-five, and sixty-one, two fifteen, and nine fifty-one, eleven sixty-five—\$1165."

"Yes." "So as the red pepper didn't cure him, I got another horse-doctor, and soon as he came he said: 'Butterwick, that horse is a glandered ruin. The only thing that'll save him is rubbing him well all over with kerosine oil. So I got two or three gallons of kerosine and rubbed the horse, and while I was doing it—I don't know how it was—but I went to strike a match to light a cigar, when the can caught fire, and in about a minute the horse and the stable were in a blaze. I got out the horse burning as he was, and ran him into the creek; but the stable was a goner. It cost me forty-five hundred to build, and it was only insured for three thousand. How much is that—\$4,865? And count in two horse-doctors' fees and the kerosine, so that it comes up to \$5,000."

"Correct." "You ought to have seen that horse! Baked all over the outside so hard that a hammer would bounce back when you struck him. He looked more like a sheet-iron horse. I dunno how it affected him exactly, but it seemed kinder to derange his mind, for on the following Sunday he broke out of the pasture field, and went galloping bang through the door of the Methodist church, right up the aisle to the pulpit, when he got another spasm on him, and kicked the melodeon and the four front pews to splinters, and then he bolted out through the window, and when they sent for me he was lying on his back hammering at two of the Heister family tombstones with his hind legs, as if he was determined to batter them down before he quit. He didn't know what he was at, of course. The horse didn't feel well. I paid \$685 for those damages. Lemme see; that brings it up to—"

"To \$5895." "Is that all? Now how was it that he made up the balance? Oh, yes. You know old Bannister? Well, he asked me one day to lend him the horse to drive over to a mass meeting. They had fireworks in the evening. Now any horse would scare at fireworks even if he isn't sick. And as soon as they sent up the first rocket this poor, suffering animal, his nervous system was unstrung, and what did he do? He reared, and pitched, and finally started for a plate-glass show-window—he didn't know it was a window—and by George, he went through it, and took Bannister and the buggy in with him. It was crockery they kept in the store, and if he didn't eternally sling that buggy around among the plates and things! Smashed 'em! Well sir, he smashed up about four hundred dollars worth, and I paid for 'em, and two hundred dollars for the window besides. It's an actual fact. Now where are we? How much?"

"That amounts to \$3995." "Yes, and \$5 for the dray I'm taking him home on is \$4000. I've just been down to shop after him. It was last night. He swallowed thirty-six teaspoons and a cut-glass decanter, he was so scared, and they killed him. He was a costly horse, but don't bear him any grudge, now he's dead." And Butterwick drove on toward the glue factory to realise on the remains.—Max Adler in the New York Weekly.

## A CHAMPION BEITER.

The following story is going around in French military circles. An officer, Verdier, was celebrated in his profession for winning every bet. None of his comrades could boast of ever having been victorious, and at last no one dared to enter a bet with him. One day Verdier was transferred to another regiment, but the fame of his peculiar luck had already spread before him. After a supper tendered him by his new comrades on the evening of his arrival, and when the champagne made its appearance, General B. called out:

"Is it really true, Verdier, that you win every bet?" "So it is, General."

"But how the deuce do you do it?" "Oh, very simple. I am a physiognomist, and bet only when I am quite sure."

"You are a physiognomist. Well, then, what, for instance, can you read now in my face?"

"I can see," said Verdier, promptly, "that your old wound on the upper and back part of your leg is broken out again."

"Nonsense," thundered out the General, "I never had a wound there."

"I beg pardon, my General, but—"

"No but! after I assure you, sir."

"Perhaps you do not like to speak of it, perhaps a duel—"

"What will you please, General?"

"Five hundred francs."

"All right, five hundred francs."

"The gentlemen present are witnesses."

With these words the General at once proceeded to divest himself, sans gens a la suite, of his pantaloons, and a serious inspection by all present revealed the fact that there was no trace of a wound by sword or ball.

"You lost the bet, Verdier!" shouted the General, packing himself up again.

"I have lost indeed; this once. Men may err sometimes. Here are your 500 francs."

The General put the money with a shudder into his pocket. After he arrived home he at once wrote to his old chum, the General in command of Verdier's former regiment.

"Dear Friend—The story about Verdier's legs is all humbug! He just

made a bet that I had a wound on my back, for 500 francs, and, of course, lost it." The answer came back: "Your naïveté is truly charming! Your winning of the 500 francs cost me 2000, which Verdier bet me on the day of his leaving that he would make you, on the first evening of meeting, take off your inexpressibles in the presence of your officers, and that you yourself would inform me of it."

## THE HONEY BEE.

The honey bee is an indomitable buzzard, sudden in his impressions, and hasty in his conclusions, or end.

His natural disposition is a warm cross between red pepper in the p.d and full oil, and his moral bias is, "git out ov my way."

They have a long body, divided in the middle by a waist spot, but their physical importance lays at the terminus or their sub-butt, in the shape of a javelin.

This javelin is always loaded, and stands ready to unload at a minute's warning, and enters a man as still as thought, as spry as lightning, and as full oph melancholy as the toothache.

Bees never argy a case; they settle awl over their differences of opinion by letting their javelin fly, and are as certain to hit as a mule is.

This testy kritter lives in congregations numbering about 20,000 souls, but whether they are male and female, or conservative, or matched in bonds of wedlock, or whether they kinb together and keep one wife twave expenses, I don't kno, nor do I care. I never examined their habits much, but I never considered it helthy, for what would it profit a man tew kill 99 bees and have the 1 hundredth one hit him with his javelin.

The drones seem always blazy, but what they are about the lord only knows; they don't lay up enny honey, they seem tew be blazy only gist for the sake of eating all the time, they are always in as much of a hurry as the they was going for a doctor. I suppose this uneasy world would grind around on its axle-tree out in 24 hours, even if there want enny drones, but drones must be good for sum thing, but I kn't think how it is. There haint been a bug job in vain, nor one that want a good job; there is ever lots of human drones leading around blacksmith shops and oider mills, all over the country, that don't seem tew be necessary for enny thing but to beg plug tobacco and swear, and steal water-melons; but you let the olbers bark out once, and then you will see this widam of having gist sich men laying around loose, they help count.

Bees are not long lived—hant state jist how long their lives are, but I kno, from instink and observation, that enny critter, be he bug or be he devil, who is mad all the time and stings every good chance he kn't git, generally dies early.

The only way tw git the exact fisting weight of the bee is tew tutch him, let him hit you once with his javelin, and you will be willing tew testify in court that somebody run a one-tined pitfork into yer, and as for grit, I will state for the informashun of those who hant had a chance to lay in their vermin widam as freely as I have, that one single bee who feels well will brake up a large camp meeting!

There is one thing that a bee does, I will give him credit for on mi books—he always attends tew his own business, and wnt allow anybody else tew attend tew it, and what he dux he dux well, you never see him altering ennything, and if they make enny mistakes it is after dark and they aint seen.

If bees made half as menmy blunders as the men do, even with their javelins, every body would fall at them.

In ending oph this esse, I will cum tew a stop by concluding, that it bees was a kittle more pesivise, and not so dased pesivitory with their javelins, they might be guilty of less widam, but more charity. But you knant alter bug nature without spiling it for ennything else, enny more than you knan an elephant's egg.—Josh Billings in the *Beckers Magazine*.

## GOOD ADVICE—"DON'T."

Don't insult a poor man. His muscles may be well developed.

Don't fret. The world will move on as usual after you are gone.

Don't color meerschaums for a living. It is simply dying by inches.

Don't say: "I told you so." Two to one you never said a word about it.

Don't throw dirt in your teacher's eyes. It would injure the pupil.

Don't worry about the ice crop. Keep cool and you will have enough.

Don't turn up your nose at light things. Think of bread and taxation.

Don't buy a coach to please your wife. Better make her a little ugly.

Don't write long obituaries. Save some of your kind words for those living.

Don't imagine that everything is weakening. Butter is strong in this market.

Don't mourn over financial privations. Bids your time and real sorrow will come.

Don't put on airs in your new clothes. Rememb' the tailor is suffering.

Don't be too sentimental. A dead heart, properly cooked, will make a savory meal.

Don't ask your pastor to pray without notes. How else can he pay his provision bill?

Don't depend wholly on prepared glue. It will not mend broken promises.

Don't linger where "your love lies dreaming." Wake her up and tell her to get the breakfast.

Don't stand and point the way to heaven. Spiritual guide-boards save but few sinners.

Don't worry about another man's business. A little selfishness is sometimes commendable.

Don't attempt to punish all your enemies at once. You can't do a large business with a small capital.

Don't imagine that you can correct all the evils in the world. A grain of sand is not prominent in a desert.—Selected.

TURKISH PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

The military correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette*, writing from Widdin on January 31, says that great quantities of artillery material are coming into that fortress, and that the general impression there is that war is imminent. The commandant, Izet Pasha, has ordered the earthworks to be raised and the powder magazines made bomb-proof. To the south-east of Widdin, in the direction of the Danube, a battery has been erected which will shortly be armed with four heavy Krupp guns. To the east, towards the Solla road, a battery for six guns has been built, and earthworks are being made on the Danube opposite Kalafat. The army of the Black, which is concentrated at Widdin under the command of Osman Pasha, consists of 40,000 infantry,

eighty-two guns, and two cavalry regiments of twelve squadrons each. Twelve guns have also come up from Rustchuk. The force at Widdin is so large because the Turks are convinced that the Roumanian Government will allow the Russians to march through Wallachia. The Roumanians continue to erect fortifications on their side of the river, and two large forts, called "Carol" and "Elisabeth" respectively, after the names of the prince and princess, have been built at Kalafat. From Turn-Severin to Rast, opposite Lom-Palanka, there are seven or eight redoubts, with about six guns each, at all the points where a passage of the river is likely to be attempted. The Turks say that further reinforcements are expected, which will raise the garrisons of Widdin and Schomla to 60,000 men each, and those of Toulcha and Nisch to 20,000 and 30,000 men respectively. At Rustchuk, Varna, and Silistria, corps of observation of 20,000 men each are to be stationed, and at Nicopolis, Sistova, and Sofia similar corps of 10,000 men each. Small detachments are also to be posted at Tirnova, Berkovitz, Lomgabrava Plevna, and Lofitza. For all this at least 260,000 men will be required, and the correspondent doubts whether the Porte has so large a force at its disposal. Every effort, however, is being made to complete the army; for the first time in Turkish history the redifs of the fourth class, or landsturm, are being called in. At Rustchuk but few of the 7,000 men stated to be in garrison are to be seen in the streets, and the fortress is surrounded by an old wall which has been strengthened on the side of the Danube by some additional works according to the polygonal system. A lunette has been built on one of the hills to the south-east, not far from the Tchernavoda road, which is large enough to hold a battalion, but there are as yet no guns in it. As a fortress Rustchuk is very weak, and is much less important from a strategical point of view than Widdin, Silistria, Varna, or Schomla.

## Dead Letters.

Agustin, Elizabeth, 5, Rose Street, Sydney.  
Baldich, Alessandro, Alessandro, 1, Killo, 1 Berry, Mrs. W. A., 21, Marine Parade, Penzance.  
Davies, Samuel, 53, Norfolk Street, Liverpool.  
Deane, William, Straits Settlements.  
Dixon, T., 12, Water Street, Little Bolton, Lancashire.  
Duke, George, 141, Surrey Street, Glasgow.  
Engman, C. F., Sundsvan, Swerige.  
Fitzgerald, Mrs., 130, Waterloo Road, London.  
Gunn, W., Post Office, Sydney.  
Hall, Col. Sergt., 80th Regt., Singapore.  
Hanson, W., 22, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, London.  
Howard, S. B., 82, St. Francis Xavier Street, Montreal.  
Hill, Captain R. M., Natal, East Africa.  
Holland, J., Botany, Sydney.  
Holte, Captain O., Norwegian Barque *Regulus*, Yokohama.  
Johnston, Mrs. L. B., Leith, Scotland.  
Jones, Mrs. J., Darling Street, South Yarra, Melbourne.  
Ken, Robert, 1, Police Station, Yokohama.  
Libby, W. J., R. M. S. *Thalia*, Persian Gulf.  
Little, Mrs., Ashwell Street, Tuxford, Park, Liverpool.  
Mather, John, H.M.S. *Himalaya*, Hongkong.  
Mitchell, Miss J., St. James's Road, Southsea.  
Mitchell, Mrs. W., 21, Grove Street, Trowbridge, Wilts.  
Moon, Wm., H.M.S. *Thalia*, Aden.  
Morris, Peter, S.S. *Abbotsford*, Yokohama.  
Muggeridge, J. S., H.M.S. *Kestrel*, Hankow.  
Parker, Wm., General Post Office, Melbourne.  
Paukine David, Post Office, Newcastle, N. S. W.  
Pizani, M., 77, Rue de la Seine, Paris.  
Raff, G., Argyle Street, St. Helena, England.  
Ramsey, Lizzie, 26, Denbigh Street, Fimlico, London.  
Remedios, Da. Catalina, ao cuidado do Morro Elias, Hongkong.  
Robertson, G. C., Post Office, Cardiff, Wales.  
Simian, Captain, R. M. S. *Marine*, Division de Toulon.  
Sinnold, P. W., care of Agis Franch Mail-Suez.  
Supper, Miss Kate, Kensington Park Avenue, London.  
Symington, Miss, Rockfield House, Bal-larcan, Co. Down.  
Swan, Keith, 18, St. Giles Street, Norwich, Norfolk.  
Tam Tzung, Maitland, care of Ma Yün, Sydney.  
Warren, John, Jay Wick Farm, Great



## POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

## MAILS will close:—

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.—The French Contract Packet *PEIHO* will be despatched from Hongkong on THURSDAY, the 5th April, with Mails to Europe, the United Kingdom and through the Straits, Singapore, Batavia, Galle, Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Aden, Suez, and Alexandria.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:

Wednesday, April 4.—  
5 P.M. Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes except the NEWS BOX, which remains open all night.

Thursday, April 5.—

7 A.M. Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.

10 A.M. Registry of Letters ceases.

11 A.M. Post Office closes except for Late Letters.

11.10 A.M. Letters (but Letters only) may be posted on payment of a Late Fee of 18 cents extra postage, until

11.30 A.M., when the Post Office closes entirely.

Hongkong, March 22, 1877.

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## POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

## Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised April 1st, 1877.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

(Br.) means by British Packet; (Fr.) by French Packet; (U.S.) by United States Packet. N.R. No Registration.

## LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

	Letters.	Registration.	Books & Patterns.	Per 2 Oz.
Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction,.....	2	8	2	2
Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz.—Hongkong, Macao, Peking, China, Japan, Bangkok, Saigon, and the Philippines, by Private Ship,.....	4	8	2	2
Between the above by Contract Mail,.....	8	8	2	4

## Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, the United States, India (including Ceylon, the Straits, and Aden), Egypt, Labuan, Mauritius, Seychelles, Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana, and Bermuda, with all French and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australian Group, British North America, Africa (except French and Spanish Colonies), South and Central America, and the West Indies (except Jamaica, Trinidad, and British Guiana).

## Postage to Union Countries.

United Kingdom and Union Countries served through London:—

	By any other route.
Letters,.....	12
Registration,.....	8
Newspapers,.....	4
Books and Patterns,.....	4

## Other Union Countries:—

Letters,.....	12	12
Registration,.....	8	8
Newspapers,.....	4	4
Books and Patterns,.....	4	4

## Postage to Non-Union Countries.

W. Africa, Falkland Islands, Lagos, Gold Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Cape Verde Islands:—

Letters,.....	20	22
Registration,.....	12	12
Newspapers,.....	6	4
Books and Patterns,.....	10	8

Canada, Vancouver's Island, Prince Edward's Island, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Honolulu (N.R.), and Hawaii (N.R.):—

Letters,.....	20	16
Registration,.....	12	12
Newspapers,.....	6	4
Books and Patterns,.....	10	8

W. Indies, Buenos Ayres, Costa Rica, Colombia (U.S.), Guatemala, Grey Town, Hayti, La Guayra, Mexico, Montevideo, New Granada, Panama, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Venezuela:—

Letters,.....	30	34
Newspapers,.....	6	4
Books and Patterns,.....	10	8

Registration to Honduras, & Bri: 12

High West Indies,..... 12

Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, and Peru:—

Letters,.....	50	40
Newspapers,.....	8	6
Books and Patterns,.....	12	10
Registration,.....	None.	None.

Brazil:—

Letters,.....	50	40
Registration,.....	8	6
Newspapers,.....	6	4
Books and Patterns,.....	10	8

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets unstitched.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unstitched, or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

A newspaper posted unpaid, or a packet of newspapers posted either unpaid or insufficiently paid, is treated as an unpaid or insufficiently paid book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

No newspaper can now be sent through the post a second time for the original postage. For each transmission a fresh postage is required.

Every newspaper must be posted either under a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, water, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open, at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c. be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in fact, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c. must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, &c., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection; nor any other enclosure not allowed by Rule 3. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, water, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorized to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

The limit of size for a book-packet addressed to any place abroad is 24 inches in length and 12 inches in width or depth. Exceptions.—No packet for Algeria, Azores, Cape de Verde Islands, France, Madeira, or Portugal, or for Egypt, Syria, or Turkey, when sent by French Packet, must be above 18 inches in length, width, or depth.

## PATTERNS.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise.

Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. But samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind,—but such articles only,—may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen, of other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds, &c., for the United States of America, Holland, and its possessions, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Portugal and its possessions, and Switzerland, in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the number of the sender, a trade mark or address, and the price of the articles.

Samples of intrinsic value must not be sent to any foreign country except United States; and in the case of France samples of elder down, raw or thread silk, woolen or goats' hair thread, vanilla, saffron, carmine, or isinglass, are considered to fall under this rule if they weigh more than three ounces; and up to this weight raw and spun silk, as well as coloured and twisted silk, may be sent to Germany.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of any other article in the Packet, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office, or a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns and have been detained as unfit for the Post, viz: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, adams of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples to the following countries, but to these alone, viz: the Azores, Belgium, Cape de Verde Islands, Denmark, Egypt, Germany, Holland, Madeira, Moldavia, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States, Wallachia, and the British Colonies. Indigo cannot be sent to any place abroad.

A packet of patterns or samples sent to the Azores, Cape de Verde Islands, France, Madeira, Portugal, or by French Packet to Turkey, Syria, or Egypt, must not exceed 18 inches in length, width, or depth; a packet to any other place abroad must not exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in width or depth.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters—except those to and through Australia—from 11.10 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

The above arrangement is intended to meet occasional emergencies, and not for the regular posting of extensive correspondence. Should it be found, therefore, that large and unmanageable numbers of letters are habitually thrown upon the Department at the last moment, a heavier late fee will be imposed.

A similar supplementary Mail will be made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee will also be 18 cents.

## REVISED TARIFF OF CHARGES ON CORRESPONDENCE FORWARDED BY THE ABOVE PACKET TO CANADA, THE WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, &amp;c.

Letters, &c., can be posted for Canada, the West Indies, and other places named below, if sufficient American Stamps are added to prepay them from San Francisco to destination. American Stamps are sold at this office.

The charge for Registry is 8 cents in Hongkong Stamps, and 10 cents in U.S. Stamps; to those places only the names of which are printed in Italics. To all the other places named correspondence cannot be Registered through, but only to San Francisco (8 cents).

The following are the charges on Correspondence thus sent:—

Letters, per half ounce.

Hongkong U.S. cents. cents.

Canada, British Columbia, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, Vancouver's Island, Babatna, Nassau, New Providence,..... 12 8

Antigua, Bermuda, Cuba, Fiji, Greenland, Jamaica, Panama,..... 12 8

Hawaii, Newfoundland,..... 12 6

Guatemala, Marquesas Is., Mexico, Salvador, Tahiti,..... 12 10

Belize, Bogota, Carthage, Costa Rica, Curacao, Greytown, Guiana, Honduras, Martinique, New Granada, Nicaragua, Santa Martha, Turk's Island, Venezuela,..... 12 13

Holivia, Chili, Ecuador, Peru,..... 12 17

Brazil,..... 12 21

Argentine Confederation, Buenos Ayres, Paraguay, Uruguay,..... 12 27

Books and Papers.

Circulars &c., for Canada, per 1 oz.,..... 2 1

Newspapers for all other places (not over 4 oz.) each Paper,..... 2 4

Books, &c., for all other places, per 2 oz.,..... 4 10

Any articles found enclosed in Newspapers or Book Packets (as silk dresses, jewellery, &c.) will be detained and sold.

Arrangements have been made to sell American Stamps at this Office, for the

convenience of those who may wish to post by the Pacific Route to Canada, the West Indies, and other places named below.

For the present no large quantities of these Stamps can be supplied, nor is it undertaken that every denomination can be kept in hand.

## Miscellaneous Notices.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets.

The Pre-paying of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

## Registration to Bangkok.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be Registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 8 cents.

## Soldiers and Sailors' Letters.

Privates in H. M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers, Army Schoolmasters (not superintending or First Class) or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom via Marseilles by French Packet, or via Southampton by British Packet, for one penny; or via Brindisi by British Packet for three pence. Hongkong stamps will prepay this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—

1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.

2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

## Communication with Batavia.

The Netherlands India Packets leave Singapore fortnightly, and are fitted to the arrival of the outward P. & O. Mail from Europe.

The French Packets for Batavia wait at Singapore for the Packet from China and run fortnightly.

It follows that, to forward Correspondence to Batavia with the least delay, the following are the best opportunities:—

In the S.W. Monsoon.

The English Mail.

The French Mail.

In the N.E. Monsoon.

A Private Steamer a few days before the English Mail.

The French Mail.

\* But not Warrant Officers, viz., Assistant Engineer, Gunner, Boatswain, or Carpenter.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-delivery, or mis-direction of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered); nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorised to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters pasting to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as the packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large values of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission.

By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eightpence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article

of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—

Books and Papers—to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 2 lbs. Patterns—to British Offices, 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

4. The following articles cannot be sent by Post at all: Glass, Liquids, Gunpowder, Matches, Candles, Soap, Indigo, Dye-stuffs, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or offensive or injurious to persons dealing with them.

PARCELS.—The public is reminded that, in China and Japan, there is no such thing as Parcel Post. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Fans, Curios, Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by a carrier. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

PATTERNS.—Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Pattern. It is a bona fide sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with showing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money-Orders must be used.

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed \$25 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent on all Stamps purchased.

Letters containing Stamps should be Registered, and the Stamps should be secured from observation.

During the N.E. Monsoon, the Charterers and Agents of sailing ships for Manila, Saigon, Bangkok and Singapore are requested to give notice to this Office of the departures of such ships.

No correspondence will be forwarded by sailing vessel but such as is specially so directed.

Correspondence for New Zealand may be forwarded via Torres Straits when specially directed for that route, otherwise it will be sent by way of Galle.

## Money Order Regulations.

1.—Money Orders on the United Kingdom are issued at Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama. Shanghai and Yokohama also issue on Hongkong and vice versa.

2.—Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps.

3.—Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheque, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the departures of the mails.

4.—No order must exceed £10, or include any fraction of a penny. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.

The commission is as follows:—

Orders on the United Kingdom.

Up to £2,..... 18 cents.

" 25,..... 30 "

" 50,..... 50 "

" 100,..... 75 "



## Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *h*, near the Kowloon shore *k*, and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked *c*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

## Section.

1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

## Section.

5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Flag and Reg.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
<b>Steamers</b>						
Bolgie	Brit. str.	1716	Mar. 26	O. & O. S. S. Co.	Y'harma & San F'elco	Ab'deen Dock
Bombay	Brit. str.	749	Mar. 27	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Yokohama	Mails
Bowen	Brit. str.	844	Mar. 27	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Australian Ports	K'loong Dock
Chetoo	Brit. str.	684	Mar. 28	Butterfield & Swire	Swatow	
Columbian	Brit. str.	1617	Mar. 26	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Canton	To-day
Francis I.	Feh. str.	1131	Mar. 24	Turner & Co.	Saigon	To-morrow
Fuyew	Chi. str.	920	Mar. 31	C. M. S. N. Co.	Saigon	To-day
Golden Horn	Brit. str.	1024	Mar. 31	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Saigon	To-day
Gunga	Feh. str.	797	Mar. 17	Chinese	Saigon	To-day
Hankow	Brit. str.	3232	Mar. 21	Stamessen & Co.	Saigon	To-day
Mecca	Brit. str.	687	Mar. 30	Hop Kee & Co.	Coast Ports	1st prox.
Namoa	Brit. str.	862	Mar. 24	Douglas Laprak & Co.	London, &c.	To-day
Nestor	Brit. str.	1414	Mar. 29	Butterfield & Swire	Hoihow	To-day
Olympia	Ger. str.	777	Mar. 26	Stamessen & Co.	Bangkok	Repeating
Rajasthanhar	Brit. str.	933	Mar. 31	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok	3rd prox.
Saada	Brit. str.	37	Dec. 17	P. & O. S. N. Co.		
Yessu	Brit. str.	559	Mar. 3	Douglas Laprak & Co.		
Yottung	Brit. str.	324	June 8	Kwok Ahcheong		
Zamboanga	Span. str.	470	Mar. 20	Ah Yon		
<b>Sailing Vessels</b>						
Adeline	Ger. bge.	530	Mar. 14	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Manila	
Alden Bess	Amer. bge.	842	Jan. 29	Rozario & Co.	Portland	
Alice Mary	Brit. bge.	684	Mar. 21	Stamessen, Bell & Co.	Bangkok	
Angie Saxon	Brit. sh.	684	Mar. 1	Meyer & Co.	London	Wanchai Pier
Anna	Ger. bge.	447	Mar. 18	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Beethoven	Ger. bge.	320	Mar. 26	Melchers & Co.		
Belle of Oregon	Amer. bge.	1168	Feb. 9	Rozario & Co.	San Francisco	
Brema	Ger. bge.	880	Mar. 26	Wieler & Co.		
Carpo	Brit. bge.	1038	Feb. 2	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	London	Cleared
Cheng Soon	Sham. sch.	200	April 30	Chinese		
Cochran	Amer. sch.	230	.....	Insurance Company		
Echo	Brit. bge.	369	Mar. 22	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Bangkok	
Ellida	Ger. bge.	555	Mar. 20	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Portland	
Forward	Brit. bge.	750	Feb. 1	Rozario & Co.	Portland	
Garibaldi	Amer. bge.	670	Feb. 22	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Portland	
Hydra	Ger. bge.	785	Mar. 27	Stamessen & Co.		
Iris	Dut. sch.	283	Mar. 28	Order		
Kronprindsessen	Dan. bge.	843	Mar. 14	Eduard Schellhass & Co.	Tientsin	
Lima	Ger. bge.	885	Mar. 17	Melchers & Co.	Taiwanfo	
Lotterer	Amer. sch.	45	Aug. 13	Insurance Cos.		
Louisa	Ger. sm. so.	245	Mar. 20	Eduard Schellhass & Co.		
Marquis of Argyll	Brit. bge.	506	Mar. 28	Chinese		
McNear	Amer. sh.	1800	Jan. 31	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York	
Mount Lebanon	Brit. sm. so.	580	Mar. 26	Rozario & Co.	New York	
Mystic Belle	Amer. sh.	755	Feb. 27	Stamessen & Co.		
Norseman	Sham. sh.	711	Mar. 28	Tak Mae		
Palatine	Brit. bge.	608	Mar. 15	Melchers & Co.	Bangkok	Cos'tan Dock
Panola	Amer. sm. so.	598	Mar. 12	Landstein & Co.		
Pato	Brit. sch.	65	Mar. 14	Master		
Rosetta McNeil	Amer. bge.	611	Mar. 25	Order		
Rosina	Amer. sm. so.	406	Feb. 28	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Rurik	Russ. bge.	630	Mar. 25	Eduard Schellhass & Co.		
San Francisco	Ger. sch.	250	Mar. 22	Stamessen & Co.		
San Lorenzo	Span. bg.	269	Mar. 10	Medeiros & Co.		
St. Joseph	Feh. bge.	269	Mar. 15	Canalowitz & Co.	Keelung	Cos'tan Dock
Uziah	Brit. sch.	219	Mar. 27	Wieler & Co.		
Windermere	Brit. sh.	697	Mar. 25	Meyer & Co.		
<b>WHAMPOA</b>						
Albatros	Koppelman	Ger. bge.	377	Mar. 3	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Hamburg
Viscount MacDuff	Wright	Brit. sm. so.	259	Mar. 31	Borneo Company, Limited	

## Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor- age.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Fly	6 h	British	gun vessel	464	4	120	Mar. 29	John Bruce
Hornet	6 h	British	gun vessel	464	4	120	Mar. 28	H. N. Hippisley
Marques de la Victoria	K. D.	Spanish	transport	1200	.....	.....	Feb. 23	Boratto
Meeanee	6 k	British	military hospital	2581	.....	.....	.....	.....
Patino	K. D.	Spanish	transport	1200	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tejo	Novelty Works	Portug.	gun vessel	444	2	100	Jan. 8	Rapello
Tennessee	6 k	American	frigate (flag-ship)	2300	23	1800	Mar. 3	F. Amaral
Victor Emanuel	6 c	British	Commodore's flag-ship	3087	2	.....	.....	J. Young
<b>At Canton</b>								
Ashuelot	American	corvette		1100	6	700	Mar. 13	E. O. Matthews

## HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON RIVER STEAMERS.

Name.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.
Fame	117	Stopani	H. & W'poo Dock Co.
Fei Wan	.....	.....	H. & C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Ichang	700	Martin	Butterfield and Swire
Kin Shan	457	Cary	H. & C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Kiu Kiang	617	Benning, T.	H. & C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Lintin	69	.....	Kwok Ahcheong
Powan	1890	Benning, A.	H. & C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Sir J. Josephboy	101	Hawkins	H. & C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Spark	140	Lefevour	H. & C. & M. S.-boat Co.
White Cloud	280	Boylard	H. & C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Yotsei	180	Brown	Kwok Ahcheong

## CHINESE GUN-VESSELS IN CANTON WATERS, &amp;c.

Name.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Commander.
An-lan	431	7	.....	J. Godall
Chen-jui	23	1	.....	E. F. Collins
Ching-po	150	.....	.....	Wan Lum Wan
Ching-sing	.....	.....	.....	E. Choy
Chun-hai	230	6	.....	.....
Peng-chau-hai	300	5	400	A. Fry
Quong-on	180	3	60	Li Ping Tye
Shen-dai	150	5	.....	H. Wade
Sui-tang	.....	.....	.....	Stewart
Tsing-ling	150	6	60	Bessard
Tien-po	150	6	.....	C. De Longueville
Wing-po	600	3	150	Lam Man Wo

## FOUCHOW SHIPPING IN PORT.

March 24, 1877.

Hochung	for Shanghai
Ling Fung	Chinese gun-boat
Blide	H. M. gunboat
Sheldrake	H. M. gunboat

## SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR.

March 26, 1877.

Chin-ko	Chinese
Fanyama	Chinese
Fayew	Chinese

Since left port, or arrived at Hongkong.

## MERCHANT STEAMERS.

Geelong	British
Glenlyon	British
Hesperia	British
H. C. Orsted	Danish
Huan Maru	American
Kiang-kwan	Chinese
Kiang-teen	Chinese
Kiang-wa	Chinese
Loudon Castle	British
Palho	Chinese
Peking	American
Spekuen	French
Spekuen	British
Spekuen	Chinese

## MERCHANT STEAMERS.

Taiyewfong	American
Tokio Maru	Japanese
Agate	American barque
Cutty Sark	American barque
Haydn Brown	for New York
Invincible	American barque
Katie Flickinger	American schooner
Lulu	American schooner
Charvada	British corvette
Cyclop	German gunboat
Lapwing	British gunboat
Sokol	Russian gunboat
Surprise	French gunboat

## HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, March 31, 1877.

At 1110 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Paice Highest. Lowest. Cash. Cash.

## Butcher Meat.

Bacon, English, lb.	450	400
" Ame. Sugar cured, "	300	250
" Foochow, "	160	140
Beef, sirloin and prime cut, cy.	160	150
Beef Corned, "	150	140
" Roast, "	150	140
" Soup, "	90	80
" Steak, "	150	140
Bullocks' Brains, per set	60	50
" Tongue, fresh, each	275	250
" " corned, "	320	300
" Head, "	600	600
" Heart, "	150	140
" Foot, "	50	40
" Kidneys, "	60	50
" Tail, "	100	90
" Liver, catty	80	60
" Telp (undressed), catty	50	40
Calves' Head and Feet, set	600	400
Hams, American, lb.	300	280
" Chinese, "	180	170
" English, "	360	340
Mutton Chop, "	180	170
" Leg, "	180	170
" Shoulder, "	180	170
" Liver, "	180	170
Pigs' Chittlings, catty	60	50
" Feet, "	100	90
" Fry, "	110	100
" Head, "	90	80
" Heart, catty	60	50
" Kidneys, "	80	70
" Liver, lb.	100	80
Pork, Chop, catty	130	120
" Corned, "	130	120
" Leg, "	150	140
" Fat or Land, "	110	100
Sheep's Head and Feet, set	340	320
" Heart, catty	50	40
" Kidneys, "	80	70
Steeking Pig, "	1750	1000
Veal, "	140	120
<b>Poultry.</b>		
Oapons, catty	200	180
Deer, each	\$2.00	\$1.50
Ducks, catty	180	120
Eggs, Hen, doz.	100	—
" Duck, "	100	—
" Salt, "	120	—
Fowls, catty	180	160
Geese, "	120	110
Partridges, each	350	300
Pheasants, Canton, live, pair	\$2.00	—
" Shanghai, dead, "	1000	800
Pigeons, each	150	130
Quail, "	100	90
Rabbits, "	800	600
Snipe, each	120	110
Teal, "	250	220
Turkeys, Cock, catty	650	600
" Hen, "	400	—
Wild Duck, each	450	400
<b>Fish.</b>		
Bombay Ducks, new per hundred	350	300
Bream, catty	100	90
Carp, "	80	70
Odafish, Salt, lb.	180	—
Crabs, catty	200	120
Cuttle Fish, "	80	70
Dace, "	100	90
Eels, Congor, "	60	50
Filo Fish, "	70	60
Fresh Fish, Large, "	130	120
" Small, "	80	80
Frogs, "	200	160
Garoupa, "	250	140
Herrings, "	70	60
" smoked, box	\$1.00	—
Live Fish, catty	140	120
Lobsters, "	80	70
Mackrel, "	80	40
Mango Fish, "	160	—
Mullet, "	100	80
Oysters, "	140	130
Parrot Fish, "	180	120
Perch, "	80	70
Pomfret, "	160	140
Prawns, "	150	130
Ray, "	160	140
Roach, "	160	—
Rock Fish, "	130	120
Salmon, Canton, "	100	70
Salt Fish, "	120	100
Shark, young, "	70	60
Shrimps, "	70	60
Skate, "	80	60
Squid, "	120	110
Snipe Fish, "	60	—
Soles, Fresh, "	120	100
Tench, "	80	70
Turtles, Small, "	400	350
White Bait, "	40	30

## Fish.

Bombay Ducks, new per hundred	350	300
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Odafish, Salt, lb.	180	—
Crabs, catty	200	120
Cuttle Fish, "	80	70
Dace, "	100	90
Eels, Congor, "	60	50
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Skate, "	80	60
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## Vegetables.